The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 432.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1796. [Vol. IV

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

HANNAH,

BURTHEN about 500 barrels, will be sold on the 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, by public auction, unless disposed of in the mean time by private sale—She may be seen by applying to the master on board at Harper's wharf—For terms, apply to

WM. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Alexandria, 1st Mo. 8, 1796.

For Freight

THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine sailer, and those who please to employ her, may depend upon having their business done with punctuality and dispatch—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria, January 6, '96.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Washington, and 3 miles from Leesburgh. This situation is in the heart of a fertile and well settled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water transportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Washington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for those who may be disposed to engage in the milling business.

The above mentioned seat is on a never failing Limestone stream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to result from so favourable a situation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the spot.

BURGESS BALL.

December 12, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending my Mulatto woman ELSEY, who lived with Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY of Alexandria, and left him in November Last.—She is a stout wench, and is well known in that neighbourhood. She may be delivered to Captain HENRY PIERCY of the same place, who will pay the above reward, in behalf of

GALVAN.

Dumfries, Jan. 2, 1796.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has yet on Hand

A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will sell low for Cash only

—

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and bege leave to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their custom.

N. B. All Those who are in any ways intebted to him are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective balances before the first day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in February next for receiving and entering subscriptions for shares in the said undertaking.

N. B. The Act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

Washington, December 17th, 1795.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets,

having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying sand and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B. KIRK.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, 1st January, 1796.

A. George Armistead, John Arnott.

B. John Brown, Capt. Brown, Philip Ball, Hance Baker, Aloysius & Joseph Bonn, Samuel R. Bader, W. Brown, Henry Bowcock, Solomon Betton, John T. Brooks, Edward P. Ball, Asa Bacon.

C. Samuel Cather, William Council, Peter Catlett, Thomas Conn, Thomas Crandell, William Cummins, Samuel Carr, Lanty Crow.

D. John Duffey, John Devonshire, Benjamin Davis, David Davis, Thomas Dodg, Murgo Dykes.

E. John Eveleth.

F. Ann Farmer, Hannah Fitzgerald, Bryan Fairfax, Alexander Fowls.

G. George Gilpin, Mary W. Govane, Job Green, Charles M. Graham, Charles Gwinn, Thomas Gardner, Benjamin Gwinn,

H. John Hunter, William Hamilton, Mr. Hubble, Aaron Hewes, John Horner, Alexander Henderson, Jonathan Holmes, Alexander Hannah.

J. Mr. Johnson, Isaac Johnson, Casper Iserlone, Charles Jones.

K. Mrs. Kedey, James Kerr.

L. Henry Lee, Madame Leuder, Mr. Lorey, Isaac Lesley, John Lockwood, Thomas L. Lee.

M. George Moxley, Thomas M'Nutt, Anthony M'Daniel, James Marshall, James M'Henry, Jeremiah Mason, R'd Matthews, John Mason, William Miles, Samuel Moody, George Melburn.

N. Mr. Needhom.

O. Garret O'Doyle.

P. John Parker, James Plowman, Henry Peterson, William Prentice, Alexander Perry, Sally Parsons Robert Potter.

R. Captain Richardson, Benton Riggen, James Reid, William Redwood, Henry Rose, Mr. Rutter, Barton Roby, Harry Right, John Rhodes.

S. Richard Sharp, Mr. Strong, Jacob Shook, Samuel Suydam, William Smith, John Stockdell, Thomas Stewart, Edward Sanford, J and A Smith, William Summers, Matthew Sexsmith, Thomas Smoot, James Shropshire.

T. Ann Thomson.

W. Thomas West, James Wrenn, Philip Webster, Ephraim Weylie, Thomas Wilson, Abel Willis.

Y. Matthew Young, James Young.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by

JOHN V. THOMAS,

—Price 3/6—

[Ornamented with a head of General WASHINGTON,]

THE

GENTLEMAN's POLITICAL ALMANACK,

For the Year

1796.

Containing, besides what is usually found in an almanack—The constitution of the United States and the amendments—The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Great-Britain—A list of the Duties payable on Goods, Wares, & Merchandise imported into the United States—List of the officers of the general government and both houses of Congress—Ministerial and consular appointments—Courts of the United States—Remarkable events, &c. &c.

Peter Pindar, on the Hair Powder Tax.

General Washington's Official Letters.

Features of Mr. Jay's Treaty.

American Remembrancer, or an impartial collection of Essays, Resolves, &c. relative to the treaty with G. Britain.

Narrative of the British Embassy to China, in the years 1792, 3, 4—containing the various circumstances of the Embassy, with accounts of the customs and manners of the Chinese, and a description of the country, cities, towns, &c.

The works of Edmund Burke, 3 vols.

Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto.

Robertson's History of America, 2 vols.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution.

Evan's Millwright and Miller's Guide, with a variety of other Books and

Stationary.

Merchant's account books (to any pattern) continued to be made in the best manner and cheaper than imported ones.

☞ Winterbotham's America, to No. 14, is come to hand—subscribers will please to send for their numbers.

Dec. 15. tf 22.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain house work, and who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

January 4, 1796.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend of Seventeen Dollars on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Alexandria, for the half year ending this day is declared, which will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives on Wednesday the 6th inst.

By Order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By Order of the President and Directors.

22 GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in sixty days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

To be sold, at private Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL & PLANTATION, situated on Muddy Run, which empties into the west branch of Octarara Creek, in Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Christiana Bridge, nearly the same distance from New-Port. The Mill is an over-shot, in good order; with two pair of stones, one being Burrs, the other Cologne; the stream a never failing one, and sufficient to turn four pair of stones: the works have not suffered by the late high freshes.

The plantation contains 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, and 25 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; a dwelling-house is erected thereon, a barn and other improvements; a good spring of water near the door—The mill and plantation are now in the tenure of William Reed—the title indisputable. For terms apply to *Joseph Coleman*, Alexandria, or

THOMAS M'KEE,
Wilmington.

N. B. If not sold by the first of February, the Mill will be let on reasonable terms.

December 4.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from my stable, the 4th of March last, a black MARE, 6 years old, 15 hands high, or thereabouts, with a star in her forehead, and a few days before she was stolen had her right eye beat out with a waggon-whip—Also, on the 29th of December last, was stolen from the same stable a black MARE, 14 years old, well made, in good order, and hath a remarkable scar in her forehead, occasioned, I suppose, by the kick of a horse. She is about 14 hands high. I will give Ten Dollars for each Mare, if brought home, and Eighty Dollars for the Thief or Thieves, if brought to condign punishment.

CHARLES L. BROADWATER.

Jan. 1, 1796.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, the 15th of December last, two MARES—the one a dark bay, big with foal, about 14 hands and a half high, well made, a star in her forehead, a very low carriage, natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder with a stirrup-iron—The other a sorrel Mare, natural trotter, shews something of the blooded breed, has a large star in her forehead, both her sides rubbed by the traces, and has no perceivable brand. Whoever takes up said Mares and delivers them to the subscriber, living in Rockingham County, Virginia, shall receive Ten Dollars for each, and the above reward for the Thief and Mares.

JACOB PRICE.

N. B. The above creatures are supposed to be stolen by two noted Horse Thieves of the name of Wilson.

January 1, 1796.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Darling & Earp is to be dissolved on the 1st day of February next, all those who have any demands against them are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to them are desired to make payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM THE (N. Y.) ARGUS.

TO A. J. DALLAS, ESQ.

SIR,

CONTRARY to every principle of policy, good ſenſe, or neceſſity, you have commenced againſt me, a moſt abuſive perſonal attack in the public papers, and in calling me a libeller, an attack founded in falſehood—becauſe I never aſſerted in the public prints any thing but the truth—and I hope you have been long enough in America, to diſavow with me, the tyrannical doctrine of your native country, that the truth is a libel. You have therefore to expect, that uſing the law of retaliation in ſelf-defence, I ſhall treat you with as much decent freedom as the truth will admit.

For a man having the reputation of abilities there is no way to account for the weakneſs and abſurdity of your philippic againſt me, but by the ſuppoſition, that you at the moment of writing, was intoxicated with paſſion, or the fumes of feſtivity.

By a tolerably ingenious prevarication, in the firſt ſentence of your addreſs, you endeavored to deceive the public into a belief, that you had not yourſelf read my letter to Mr. Randolph, but took your information from the intimation of others, that you was alluded to in my deſcription of Valerius. The ſentence is this—"It has been intimated to me, that in the ravings of the libeller of New-York, there is an attempt to deſcribe me as the writer of the eſſays ſigned Valerius."

The object of your deception was manifeſtly this, that by making uſe of the pretended intimations of your friends you might avoid the charge of admitting by your own aſſumption, that my deſcription of Valerius was applicable to you. To be ſure it was the portrait of a very bad character. But then it is very extraordinary, you was aware, that every man muſt take it for granted; the perſons who gave thoſe intimations ſuppoſed the ſhoe fitted you, or why did they not apply it to ſome other perſon? convinced of the fitneſs they offered the ſhoe to you. Recognizing it, you took it and put it on. If you were conſcious they were miſtaken, why did you not abuſe them? certainly if you was not the man deſcribed (of which you undoubtedly muſt have been a competent judge) they were your libellers and not me. But the higheſt evidence of your precipitancy and weakneſs, is this fact, that there is another perſon who ſuppoſed he was aimed at; there may alſo be others. You, however, are the only gudgeon.

Your next ſentence is in theſe words, "To *demonſtrate* the falſehood, as well as the malevolent deſign of every ſuch report, I think it proper unequivocally to *declare*, that I am not the writer or author of theſe eſſays," &c. Here you diſcover a moſt extraordinary ignorance of both logical and legal ideas, by ſubſtituting for demonſtration *your bare aſſertion*. Demonſtration is defined to be the higheſt degree of argumental evidence, or the indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon. Your ſimple declaration is ſurely not either of theſe kinds of demonſtration, no, you muſt produce better evidence, or judgment will be given againſt you. Sir, the only thing you have demonſtrated is, that you anſwer the deſcription given by the infamous Valerius, and that too by the higheſt ſpecies of judicial proof—*your own voluntary aſſumption of the character.*

But, Sir, you know that the credibility of a witneſs, even where he is diſintereſted, often becomes a material ſubject of conſideration, and therefore, before you put yourſelf upon your country, upon the ſtrength of *only your word*, it became you to have reflected well, how you probably ſtood before your judges, on the ſcore of *Veracity*. You have not, I preſume, forgot the affair of Mr. Genet, and you may rely on it, your fellow-citizens (even your own partizans) have a lively recollection of your figure on that occaſion, and the prevaricating ingenuity of your ſtate of facts.

You remember you was ſent by governor Mifflin, in your official character, to Mr. Genet to endeavor by ſome amicable arrangements, to prevent the ſailing of a certain privateer, fitted out in Philadelphia, for the French ſervice, that Mr Genet was very warm and intemperate, and among other things declared to you, he would appeal from the Preſident to the people—this being a moſt extraordinary threat, you immediately related it to governor Mifflin, and to Mr. Jefferſon, Governor Mifflin repeated it to Mr. Hamilton and general Knox; they committed it to writing, and delivered a copy to Mr. Jefferſon, who ſhortly after made a written report to the Preſident, ſtating the above declaration of Mr. Genet, as a thing communicated to *him* Mr. Jefferſon, by *you*, Mr. Dallas.

Thus there are two witneſſes, governor Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon, to one ſimple fact, that you had informed them that Mr. Genet made the above declaration, corroborated by the teſtimony alſo of Col. Hamilton and Gen. Knox.

From this ſtatement the following inferences follow of courſe; that there is no room to ſuppoſe *you* was miſunderſtood. It is totally improbable that Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon ſhould both have underſtood you in the *ſame ſenſe, and that a wrong one.* The communication from governor Mifflin to general Knox and Mr. Hamilton, committed to writing at the time, admits of no ſuppoſition of miſtake. Your information to Mr. Jefferſon, who took it down from your lips at the moment of delivery, excludes the idea of miſapprehenſion. The coincidence between governor Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon, excludes the ſuppoſition of miſunderſtanding by either. And laſtly, the improbability that ſuch ſerious and formal notice would have been taken of Mr. Genet's words, if they imported no more than you had ſweeted them down to, equally forbids the ſuppoſition of miſtake.

Now, ſir, although you came forward in the public prints, and denied that Mr. Genet made the above declaration, as ſtated, the preceding narration of facts and reaſonings, imperiouſly compell the public to conclude, that, in this affair, you gave an evaſive and prevaricating ſtatement of facts. By what intereſt, or other inducement, you was led to favour the French miniſter, the world *will aſſume* the right of ſurmiſing; and they will alſo conſider, after this, how far your bare aſſertion, that you are not the author of Valerius (though you have arrayed yourſelf in his habiliments) is entitled to that full credit which every man ought to have, who ſtands inclouded with any ſuſpicion of calumny.

In the firſt ſentence of your laſt paragraph, you obſerve, "that the publication of Mr. Fauchet's letter renders any remark unneceſſary on your part, or on the part of the gevernor." Here indeed you *hit* upon the truth, for nothing you can remark, or any body for you, can ever poſſibly reſcue you from the ſuſpicion of being parties in a wicked conſpiracy to oppoſe, by force of arms, the adminiſtration of the government of the United States.

This will not add to your credibility, but at preſent I ſhall not dwell upon this ſubject.

I adviſe you, however, to fortify your mind for the reception of many ſtrictures on the important diſpatch; remember that always ſtanding on the high ground of honeſty and truth, I fear no man nor ſet of men, unleſs it be rioters and aſſaſſins. That on this ground I have ever vanquiſhed my adverſaries, and that you may, hereafter, always take ſuch poſitions, is the real wiſh of

WM. WILCOCKS.

Dec. 27, 1795.

Federal Legiſlature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JANUARY 1.

The report from the committe of privileges was taken up, and read by the Speaker. A member obſerved that the firſt idea in the report of the committee ought to have been adopted. This was that the buſineſs ſhould be referred back to that committee to examine the evidence. There was no unneceſſary delay in point of form, before the committee; and thus the houſe would have avoided the embarraſſment and entanglement in which they had found themſelves yeſterday, on the queſtion of cauſing members to give evidence upon oath, and ſubmit to croſs examination. This expedient would likewiſe have ſaved the time of the houſe. While they were making exertions in ſupport of their dignity, they would not perhaps be greatly ſatisfied with the exhibition which they had made of themſelves, in the act of ſuſtaining. Before the houſe itſelf, the queſtion would take up much time. Before the ſelect committee it would be ſimplified. They would be much fitter to take and arrange the evidence. It was moved therefore, that the farther conſideration of the report of the committee of privileges ſhould be poſtponed until Thurſday next.

Mr. W. Smith, to ſave time, wiſhed to have the matter referred to a ſelect committee. It was not to be a ſecret committee. Every member of the houſe is at liberty, if he thought proper, to attend it. Any body elſe might go in. A member called there would wave objections that he might be diſpoſed to make before the houſe itſelf. In conteſted elections, the buſineſs was referred to a ſelect committee, where evidence was examined. The affair then came back to the houſe, who might, if they pleaſed, examine over again every tittle of the evidence. In the ſame way, the report from the ſelect committee on the caſe of Randal would not be final. It would be improper to make a reference to a committee of privileges again, becauſe ſeveral of its members, and among others Mr. Smith himſelf, would be called on to give their evidence on the ſubject. The time of the houſe was valuable. Several bills were about to be reported from ſelect committees.

Mr. Sherbourne. When we ſpeake of privileges of the houſe, it ſeems a word of cabaliſtic meaning. Will any gentleman define or point out theſe privileges? In what book of the laws are they written? If they are indefinite, we may come to be hereafter as irregular as a convention, and our ſentences as dreadful as thoſe of a revolutionary tribunal. The latter when they thought fit, refuſed to hear the evidence of a priſoner, under pretence that they had already conveyed to their minds a ſufficient conviction of his guilt, and he was inſtantly hurried off to the ſcaffold. It ſeemed that this alluſion, referred to the idea of a gentleman from New-Jerſey, already, that becauſe Randal had been accuſed by members of that houſe, the houſe were authoriſed to conclude him guilty. The terms of *leges non ſcriptæ*, had been uſed by the gentman laſt up, as to the privileges of the houſe. The phraſe Mr. Sharebourne thought to be derived from the firſt conſtitutional aſſembly of France. They had applied it, along with the word inviolability, to Louis XVI. and ſoon after cut off his head.—They had decclared that he like the King of England, could do no wrong. We have no ſuch officers thank God in America, and Mr. Sherbourne hoped that we never ſhall have them. The Preſident is, by the conſtitution, declared impeachable. This houſe, &c, are alſo declared to be ſo. Where then is the violability talked of.

Mr. Murray ſaid that we might repreſent this matter in a painful light to the public eye. But he inſiſted that it was eſſential to ſupport the privileges of the houſe. The meaſure of apprehending Randal and Whitney had, at firſt, been aſſented to by all the members. The gentleman who ſpoke laſt had, among other, embarked himſelf in it.

A vote was then taken on the motion for poſtponing farther conſideration of this affair, till Thurſday next. Only eighteen gentlemen roſe in the ſupport of it.

Mr. Hillhouſe then moved to ſtrike out the following words from the report, viz. *witneſſes on behalf the priſoner*, and to inſert, "all witneſſes, excepting members of this houſe, who may give information in their places; and that all queſtions to any member, ſhall be put by the ſpeaker, under the direction of the houſe."

Mr. Samuel Smith roſe to ſpeake a few words on the queſtion of ſwearing members; becauſe, when the examination ſhould commence, it would be neceſſary for him to come forward. He alſo had the honor of a viſit from Randal. Before Mr. Smith went laſt to Baltimore, the man had called upon him at his lodgings. He requeſted and obtained a private conferrence, wherein he repreſented the great advantage that would accrue to the United States by removing the Indians to other ſide of the lakes; that this could be done by the influence of certain perſons in Canada, and then he proceeded to the detail of the plan, in much the ſame terms as have already been mentioned in the accounts of Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Murray and Mr. Giles. When Mr. S. Smith came back into the room, he ſaid to a gentleman now ſitting by him and who lodged with him (Mr. Brent from Virginia) that he ſuſpected there was another GEORGIA BUSINESS, going forward; and that "I might perhaps," ſaid Mr. Smith ſmiling, "make my fortune in the north weſtern territory." The man ſpoke with ſo much deciſiveneſs, that Mr. Smith was forced to give him ſome degree of credit, when he ſaid that he had ſecured a majority. He was afraid of coming into a delicate ſituation, if he ſhould mention the propoſal in the houſe, if there was really any ſort of foundation for the report. He could not have an idea, of any man coming forward, and telling ſuch a ſtory, without ſome reaſon to think himſelf telling true. Mr. Smith now underſtood how thoſe people while attempting to deceive others, had in reality deceived themſelves. Mr. S. Smith had liſtened with patience to the man, in the view of getting the whole out of him. Other gentlemen did the ſame, and this Randal conſtrued into approbation. Randal had clearly conveyed the idea that more lands was to be given to leading members, than to thoſe who merely *followed ſuit*. He likewiſe mentioned the number of Senators, who were as he termed them *ſnug*. Juſt after this application, Mr. Smith was obliged to return to Baltimore on buſineſs and had been puzzled in his own mind, what to think of this intelligence, or what to make of it. (The reader will obſerve that till this day, Mr. S. Smith has not been in the houſe, ſince Randal's affair was laid open, which explains the lateneſs of his riſing to ſpeak.) As to the point before the houſe, Mr. Smith was for the members, of whom he would be one, examined upon oath.

Mr. Nicholas was in favour of the oath being adminiſtered to members. It has been alledged that the oath taken to the conſtitution took away the neceſſity for another on giving evidence againſt Randal and Whitney. If that oath ſerves here, it may alſo regulate our conduct every where elſe, and we may refuſe to ſwear before an ordinary court of Juſtice. The oath to the conſtitution was not ſufficiently connected with the preſent caſe. It either does not apply to the queſtion before the houſe, or it likewiſe applies to all other judicial caſes. He hoped that the houſe would never arrogate to themſelves ſuch a privilege as that now contended for. Any improper aſſumption would make the houſe incur ſuſpicion, and he would add comtempt.

Mr. Sherbourne, in reply to ſomething which had fallen from a preceding member, roſe again to take away any poſſibility of ſuſpicion that his arguments glanced at members perſonally, an idea the moſt remote from his mind. If he had a trial depending where all he had to loſe in the world was at ſtake, ſo perfect and unlimitted was his confidence in the members who gave information about Randal, that he would take their verbal declaration on any point, with as much readineſs as if they had been on oath. It was the principle which he looked to. Randal himſelf had a right to be ſatisfied of his having a fair trial. The houſe, like Cæſar's wife, ought to be *above* ſuſpicion.—As to the argument that the oath taken by members at their adminiſtration to a ſeat in the houſe, prevented the neceſſity of ſwearing in the preſent caſe, this doctrine reminded Mr. Sherborne of ſomething which he had once ſeen. A clergyman of New-England, was, in the courſe of the trial, called on to give evidence.—When the clerk was going to adminiſter the oath, he turned round to the judges, and enquired whether his ordination oath, taken many years before, would not ſave him a repetition of that ceremony now.

Mr. Brent, in a few words, related the application of Randal to Mr. S Smith's remarks, that this ſeemed to be a ſecond Georgia buſineſs.

Mr. Giles had hitherto been ſilent; but the turn which the queſtion was taking induced him to riſe and ſubmit his opinion to the houſe. He ſaw only two reaſons for proceeding on the doctrine of privilege. Firſt, whether it roſe from the neceſſity of the caſe. In the preſent inſtance, he ſaw no neceſſity for any exemption of members from giving evidence with the uſual ſolemnities. The ſecond reaſon for inſiſting on privileges might be the *dignity* of the houſe. In a country like this, where pride is laid aſide, dignity conſiſts in doing right, and adhearing to the principles of ſubſtantial juſtice. The houſe would not conſult their dignity, if they ſhould attempt to ſeparate themſelves from the maſs of the people. For his own part, Mr. Giles ſhould not feel right if he was to give information without the uſual ſolemnities. He would therefore vote, that the amendment, ſo far as it related to exempting members from giving oath, ſhould be ſtruck out.

Two other amendments were ſucceſſively propoſed to to the amendments of Mr. Hillhouſe. It was difficult

r, embarked himself
tion for postponing
ill Thursday next.
upport of it.
e out the following
behalf the prisoner,
ng members of this
n their places; and
e put by the speaker,
a few words on the
se, when the exami-
necessary for him to
nor of a visit from
st to Baltimore, the
ngs. He requested
ertain he represented
to the United States
of the lakes; that
f certain persons in
e detail of the plan,
ady been mentioned
r. Murray and Mr.
back into the room,
him and who lodged
a) that he suspected
ss, going forward;
Mr. Smith smiling,
n territory." The
, that Mr. Smith
of credit, when he
He was afraid of
should mention the
ly any sort of foun-
ave an idea, of any
ch a story, without
true. Mr. Smith
le attempting to de-
emselves. Mr. S.
e man, in the view
Other gentlemen did
into approbation.
hat more lands was
o those who merely
the number of Se-
snug. Just after
d to return to Bal-
ed in his own mind,
what to make of it.
day, Mr. S. Smith
dal's affair was laid
his rising to speak.)
Smith was for the
xamined upon oath.
oath being admini-
ed that the oath ta-
ecessity for another
Whitney. If that
our conduct every
before an ordinary
onstitution was not
nt case. It either
e house, or it like-
He hoped that the
such a privilege as
r assumption would
he would add com-
ng which had fallen
to take away any
nts glanced at mem-
ote from his mind.
ll he had to lose in
unlimitted was his
information about
bal declaration on
s if they had been
ich he looked to.
ied of his having a
s wife, ought to be
that the oath taken
a seat in the house,
n the present case,
of something which
New-England, was,
o give evidence.—
inister the oath, he
ed whether his or-
re, would not save
.
the application of
t this seemed to be
but the turn which
to rise and submit
ly two reasons for
e. First, whether
In the present in-
nption of members
solemnities. The
eges might be the
e this, where pride
ght, and adhearing
The house would
ld attempt to sepa-
people. For his
right if he was to
nities. He would
far as it related to
, should be struck
ssively proposed to
. It was difficult

to hear them distinctly; and the less material, because the reasonings of the gentlemen turned on the single point, whether it was consistent with the privileges of the house to let its members be examined upon oath?

Mr. W. Smith, stated the inconsistant situations in which this plan, if adopted, would involve gentlemen. A member is giving evidence upon oath, at the bar. A question proposed to be put to him; and the member leaves his place as an evidence, and assumes that of a judge, to give his vote in deciding whether such a question shall be put to himself. Where was the propriety of shifting characters, in this Proteus like manner? Mr. Smith knew no instance, where the members of a legislative body were ever sworn by that body, on giving evidence about a question of privilege. It happend only where there was a trial before the house. The moment you decide that members are to be sworn, they are virtually suspended; for on any question, which they were to answer as witnesses, they would not have a title to determine as judges. The moment that you resove thisthing to be determined by the rules of judicial evidence, you alter the whole nature of the transaction. Your former proceedings are admitted to have been wrong! and Randal may bring an action against the speaker, for damages and wrong imprisonment.

Mr. Brent, when the writ had been issued, was aware that the house were going somewhat too far. As to the question of swearing members, it would not be derogatory to the President of the United States, or to the most illustrious character in the whole human creation, to answer interrogatories upon oath. It could hurt no man's dignity. If we are not warranted to interfere, as a judicial court, we have no power to do any thing at all. If we have power as a judicial court, why this total departure from the common rules of evidence? It is said that other legislative assemblies do not make their members give oath. This remark must refer to the British house of commons. Is that enough to make it a rule here? I hope not, sir. Our proper object is to have such privileges as will secure us from any disrespectful treatment. This ought to be the basis of our privileges, not a precedent from a British house of commons. Suppose a case that hath some times happened. A judge is called upon to give evidence, in a cause which depends before the court where he sits. He descends from the bench, gives evidence with the usual solemnities, resumes his seat, and ultimately assists in pronouncing the decision. Mr. Brent was extremely doubtful whether the house were not assuming rights to which they are unintitled.

A motion was now made to adjourn.—Ayes 34, Noes 50.

The amendment before the house, at this particular place of the debate, was in substance as follows. Instead of saying in the report that the judge of the district of Pennsylvania should be requested to attend to administer the oath to witnesses on behalf of the prisoner, the amendment proposed to strike out the last six words, and insert to all witnesses—This last amendment went to the bottom of all the arguments of this day, for it plainly included the members of the house.

Mr. W. Smith rose after Mr. Harper and remarked, that if the doctrine laid down by that gentleman was right, it was a judicial proceeding altogether, and the house had been in the wrong from the beginning to the end of the business. He would oppose the present motion, in every possible shape and stage of it, for if we must go on by judicial rules, we must have a grand jury, &c, and though by what authority Mr. Smith could not tell, must convert ourselves into a court of law. If the motion past, he gave notice of his design to move that Robert Randal and Charles Whitney should be dismissed from the bar of the house, and that the President of the United States should be requested to prosecute them for their offence, in one of the federal courts. Fifty four gentlemen rose in support of the amendment, which was carried—The house then agreed to the report of the committee of privileges; and at a quarter before four o'clock, adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

☞ To present the following we have anticipated our congressional details a few days.

JANUARY 6.

The SPEAKER informed the house, that a message was ready to be delivered to the house of a nature calculated to give the most pleasing satisfaction to every American breast. He suggested to the house and the citizens in the gallaries the propriety of not suffering the favour of enthusiasm to infringe on the dignity of the representative councils of the United States, he recommended, that a respectful silence should be observed, as most compatible with the true dignity of the house and the honour of the magnanimous republic, that was the subject of the message.

These papers were the address of the committee of Public Safety accompanying the flag, the address of the minister of the French Republic on presenting it to the President as the executive organ of this country, and the President's reply, and contained expressions of mutual friendship.

The President's secretary was then introduced, with an American officer bearing the standard of the French Republic, sent by the committee of Public Safety, organ of the National Convention, as a token of friendship to the United States. The secretary presented a message in writing from the President, with sundry papers accompanying it to the speaker, by whom they were read.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

It is tricolour, made of the richest silk and highly ornamented with allegorical paintings. In the middle, a cock is represented, the emblem of France, standing upon a thunder-bolt. At two corners diagonally opposite are represented two bombshells bursting, at the other two corners, other military emblems. Round the whole is a rich border of oak leaves, alternately yellow and green, the first shaded with brown and heightened with gold; the latter shaded with black and relieved with silver; in this border are entwined warlike musical instruments. The edge is ornamented with a rich gold fringe. The staff is covered with black velvet covered with a golden pike and enriched with the tricolored cravatte and a pair of tassels worked in gold and the three national colours.

The flag is to be deposited in the archives of the United States.

Mr. Giles informed, that having been aware, that the flag would be presented to the house this day, considering it as an additional testimony of the affection of France, and it having been the practice on analogous occasions for the house to express their sentiments independent of the other branch, he had prepared a resolution expressive of what he conceived would be their sense on the occasion. It was nearly in the words following.

"*Resolved*, that the President of the United States be requested to make known to the Representatives of the French people, that the house have received with the most lively sensations the communication of the committee of public safety of the 21st October 1794, accompanied with the colors of the French republic, and to assure them that the presentation of the colours of France to the Congress of the U. S. is deemed a most honorable testimony of the existing sympathy and affections of the two republics founded upon their solid and reciprocal interests; that the house rejoices in the opportunity of congratulating the French republic on the brillient and glorious atchievements accomplished under it, during the present afflictive war, and that they hope those atchievements will be attended with a perfect attainment of their object, the permanent establishment of the liberty and happiness of that great and magnanimous people.

Some conversation took place as to the propriety of entering on the immediate consideration of this resolution and it was finally agreed, that it should now be acted upon.

It was attempted to modefy the first part of it, so as to request the President to communicate the sentiments of the house to the French executive directory. The motion for this purpose was lost.

The words sincere and *were introduced before the word* lively.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

PUBLIC SALES:

WILL BE SOLD,
AT the Vendue Store, on Friday next,
BRANDY in pipes,
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Coffee in Tierces,
Mould and dip'd Candles,
Madeira Wine,
Cyder,
Nails,
Feather Beds, with a large assortment of
DRY GOODS
without reserve.
ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.
Jan. 12.

W. Tonkin,
JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLOZIER,
BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.
Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.
N. B. To be rented and immediate possession given, that well known store, compting-house, lodging room and warehouse lately occupied by Mr. Sweeny—also a commodious stable belonging to said premises.—For terms apply to Wm. TONKIN.

STRAYED
OUT of the yard of Mr. William Hoy, in Prince street, a DARK BAY HORSE about 15 hands high, the lower part of his head and one of his hind feet white—he was galded between the shoulders, by the saddle. Whosoever takes up said stray and brings him to Messrs. Vowells' warehouse shall have a generous reward. January 11.

For Sale,
A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty-one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradesman—Inquire of the Printer. January 4, 1796.

COMMENCED BREWING
AT THE
N. B. The Ale is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,
Washington, December 17th, 1795.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets, having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying sand and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.
B. KIRK.

Alexandria, January 12.

A resolution to the following effect has been laid upon the table of the House of Representatives by Mr. S. Smith.

That from and after the——day of——next, it shall not be lawful for any foreign ship or vessel to land in any port of the United States, any goods, wares, or merchandize, except such as may be the product or manufacture of the country, to which such vessel may belong—Ordered to be printed.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the "Mutual Assurance Company against fire on buildings in this state," *on the 26th ult.*

Doct. William Foushee, President.
Bushrod Washington, }
William Du Val, }
George Pickett, }
Robert Mitchell, } Directors residing in the city of Richmond and its vicinity.
James Brown, }
Andrew Dunscomb, }
James Brander, }
Jacob I. Cohen, }
Robert Bolling, at Petersburg.
George French, at Fredericksburg.
Jonah Thompson, Alexandria.
John Peyton, Winchester.
Alexander St. Clair, Staunton.
Thomas Newton, Norfolk.
Jaquelin Ambler, Cashier General.
William F. Ast, Principal Agent.

☞ *The inhabitants of Alexandria, are requested to assemble at six o'clock this evening, at Mr. WISE's, to take under their further consideration, the subject of a Branch Bank.*

☞ *The difficulty of procuring good Music, has obliged the Managers of the Alexandria Assemblies, to postpone the next ball 'til Thursday week, and the assemblies will in future be once in every three weeks.*

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.
LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.
TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of land measuring about 200 acres, lying on the Pimote run, about a mile from the Falls Church: the Road to the Great Falls goes through the middle of it: there are several good springs on it, and about sixty acres of the above land may be made into meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber, who wishes

To Rent or Sell,
The remainder of a lease of that beautiful villa, late the property of Robert Adams, deceased, about a mile from town: there has been a great deal of money laid out on these premises—it would be an excellent situation for any gentleman wishing to retire from town, or for a place of public entertainment, being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack. For terms apply to
ROBERT HENDERSON.
Dcember 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber the 11th instant *a Nedro Wench*, named JENNY, aged 17 years and about five feet two inches high, very black, speak fast, and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr Jon Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Bird from whom the subscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribb'd worsted hose, red and yellow checked cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars, if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.
JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.
Alexandria, January 1, 1796.

I have now on hand, which I will
sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours
George Drinker.
Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.
RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.
Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

Blank Bills of Exchange, &c. for
sale at the Printing office.

to hear them distinctly; and the less material, because the reasonings of the gentlemen turned on the single point, whether it was consistent with the privileges of the house to let its members be examined upon oath?

Mr. W. Smith, stated the inconsistant situations in which this plan, if adopted, would involve gentlemen. A member is giving evidence upon oath, at the bar. A question proposed to be put to him; and the member leaves his place as an evidence, and assumes that of a judge, to give his vote in deciding whether such a question shall be put to himself. Where was the propriety of shifting characters, in this Proteus like manner? Mr. Smith knew no instance, where the members of a legislative body were ever sworn by that body, on giving evidence about a question of privilege. It happend only where there was a trial before the house. The moment you decide that members are to be sworn, they are virtually suspended; for on any question, which they were to answer as witnesses, they would not have a title to determine as judges. The moment that you resove this thing to be determined by the rules of judicial evidence, you alter the whole nature of the transaction. Your former proceedings are admitted to have been wrong! and Randal may bring an action against the speaker, for damages and wrong imprisonment.

Mr. Brent, when the writ had been issued, was aware that the house were going somewhat too far. As to the question of swearing members, it would not be derogatory to the President of the United States, or to the most illustrious character in the whole human creation, to answer interrogatories upon oath. It could hurt no man's dignity. If we are not warranted to interfere, as a judicial court, we have no power to do any thing at all. If we have power as a judicial court, why this total departure from the common rules of evidence? It is said that other legislative assemblies do not make their members give oath. This remark must refer to the British house of commons. Is that enough to make it a rule here? I hope not, sir. Our proper object is to have such privileges as will secure us from any disrespectful treatment. This ought to be the basis of our privileges, not a precedent from a British house of commons. Suppose a case that hath some times happened. A judge is called upon to give evidence, in a cause which depends before the court where he sits. He descends from the bench, gives evidence with the usual solemnities, resumes his seat, and ultimately assists in pronouncing the decision. Mr. Brent was extremely doubtful whether the house were not assuming rights to which they are unintitled.

A motion was now made to adjourn.—Ayes 34, Noes 50.

The amendment before the house, at this particular place of the debate, was in substance as follows. Instead of saying in the report that the judge of the district of Pennsylvania should be requested to attend to administer the oath to witnesses on behalf of the prisoner, the amendment proposed to strike out the last six words, and insert to all witnesses—This last amendment went to the bottom of all the arguments of this day, for it plainly included the members of the house.

Mr. W. Smith rose after Mr. Harper and remarked, that if the doctrine laid down by that gentleman was right, it was a judicial proceeding altogether, and the house had been in the wrong from the beginning to the end of the business. He would oppose the present motion, in every possible shape and stage of it, for if we must go on by judicial rules, we must have a grand jury, &c, and though by what authority Mr. Smith could not tell, must convert ourselves into a court of law. If the motion past, he gave notice of his design to move that Robert Randal and Charles Whitney should be dismissed from the bar of the house, and that the President of the United States should be requested to prosecute them for their offence, in one of the federal courts. Fifty four gentlemen rose in support of the amendment, which was carried—The house then agreed to the report of the committee of privileges; and at a quarter before four o'clock, adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

☞ To present the following we have anticipated our congressional details a few days.

JANUARY 6.

The SPEAKER informed the house, that a message was ready to be delivered to the house of a nature calculated to give the most pleasing satisfaction to every American breast. He suggested to the house and the citizens in the gallaries the propriety of not suffering the favour of enthusiasm to infringe on the dignity of the representative councils of the United States, he recommended, that a respectful silence should be observed, as most compatible with the true dignity of the house and the honour of the magnanimous republic, that was the subject of the message.

These papers were the address of the committee of Public Safety accompanying the flag, the address of the minister of the French Republic on presenting it to the President as the executive organ of this country, and the President's reply, and contained expressions of mutual friendship.

The President's secretary was then introduced, with an American officer bearing the standard of the French Republic, sent by the committee of Public Safety, organ of the National Convention, as a token of friendship to the United States. The secretary presented a message in writing from the President, with sundry papers accompanying it to the speaker, by whom they were read.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

It is tricolour, made of the richest silk and highly ornamented with allegorical paintings. In the middle, a cock is represented, the emblem of France, standing upon a thunder-bolt. At two corners diagonally opposite are represented two bombshells bursting, at the other two corners, other military emblems. Round the whole is a rich border of oak leaves, alternately yellow and green, the first shaded with brown and heightened with gold; the latter shaded with black and relieved with silver; in this border are entwined warlike musical instruments. The edge is ornamented with a rich gold fringe. The staff is covered with black velvet covered with a golden pike and enriched with the tricolored cravatte and a pair of tassels worked in gold and the three national colours.

The flag is to be deposited in the archives of the United States.

Mr. Giles informed, that having been aware, that the flag would be presented to the house this day, considering it as an additional testimony of the affection of France, and it having been the practice on analogous occasions for the house to express their sentiments independent of the other branch, he had prepared a resolution expressive of what he conceived would be their sense on the occasion. It was nearly in the words following.

"*Resolved*, that the President of the United States be requested to make known to the Representatives of the French people, that the house have received with the most lively sensations the communication of the committee of public safety of the 21st October 1794, accompanied with the colors of the French republic, and to assure them that the presentation of the colours of France to the Congress of the U. S. is deemed a most honorable testimony of the existing sympathy and affections of the two republics founded upon their solid and reciprocal interests; that the house rejoices in the opportunity of congratulating the French republic on the brilliant and glorious atchievements accomplished under it, during the present afflictive war, and that they hope those atchievements will be attended with a perfect attainment of their object, the permanent establishment of the liberty and happiness of that great and magnanimous people.

Some conversation took place as to the propriety of entering on the immediate consideration of this resolution and it was finally agreed, that it should now be acted upon.

It was attempted to modefy the first part of it, so as to request the President to communicate the sentiments of the house to the French executive directory. The motion for this purpose was lost.

The words sincere and *were introduced before the word* lively.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

PUBLIC SALES:

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the Vendue Store, on Friday next,

BRANDY in pipes,
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Coffee in Tierces,
Mould and dip'd Candles,
Madeira Wine,
Cyder,
Nails,
Feather Beds, with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS

without reserve.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Jan. 12.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLOZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

N. B. To be rented and immediate possession given, that well known store, compting-house, lodging room and warehouse lately occupied by Mr. Sweeny—also a commodious stable belonging to said premises.—For terms apply to Wm. TONKIN.

STRAYED

OUT of the yard of Mr. William Hoy, in Prince street, a DARK BAY HORSE about 15 hands high, the lower part of his head and one of his hind feet white—he was galded between the shoulders, by the saddle. Whosoever takes up said stray and brings him to Messrs. Vowells' warehouse shall have a generous reward. January 11.

For Sale,

A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty-one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradesman—Inquire of the Printer. January 4, 1796.

COMMENCED BREWING

AT THE

Alexandria, January 12.

A resolution to the following effect has been laid upon the table of the House of Representatives by Mr. S. Smith.

That from and after the——day of——next, it shall not be lawful for any foreign ship or vessel to land in any port of the United States, any goods, wares, or merchandize, except such as may be the product or manufacture of the country, to which such vessel may belong—Ordered to be printed.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the "Mutual Assurance Company against fire on buildings in this state," *on the 26th ult.*

Doct. William Foushee, President.
Bushrod Washington,
William Du Val,
George Pickett,
Robert Mitchell,
James Brown,
Andrew Dunscomb,
James Brander,
Jacob I. Cohen,
} Directors residing in the city of Richmond and its vicinity.
Robert Bolling, at Petersburg.
George French, at Fredericksburg.
Jonah Thompson, Alexandria.
John Peyton, Winchester.
Alexander St. Clair, Staunton.
Thomas Newton, Norfolk.
Jaquelin Ambler, Cashier General.
William F. Ast, Principal Agent.

☞ *The inhabitants of Alexandria, are requested to assemble at six o'clock this evening, at Mr. WISE's, to take under their further consideration, the subject of a Branch Bank.*

☞ *The difficulty of procuring good Music, has obliged the Managers of the Alexandria Assemblies, to postpone the next ball 'til Thursday week, and the assemblies will in future be once in every three weeks.*

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land measuring about 200 acres, lying on the Pimote run, about a mile from the Falls Church: the Road to the Great Falls goes through the middle of it: there are several good springs on it, and about sixty acres of the above land may be made into meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber, who wishes

To Rent or Sell,

The remainder of a lease of that beautiful villa, late the property of Robert Adams, deceased, about a mile from town: there has been a great deal of money laid out on these premises—it would be an excellent situation for any gentleman wishing to retire from town, or for a place of public entertainment, being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack. For terms apply to

ROBERT HENDERSON.

Dcember 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the 11th instant *a Nedro Wench*, named JENNY, aged 17 years and about five feet two inches high, very black, speak fast, and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr Jon Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Bird from whom the subscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribb'd worsted hose, red and yellow checked cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars, if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, January 1, 1796.

I have now on hand, which I will

sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17. 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

Blank Bills of Exchange, &c. for

sale at the Printing office.

Poet's Corner.

EPITAPH
ON A SQUIRREL, KILLED BY A DOG.

By Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

ALAS! poor Bun!
Happy wast thou, hadst thou known thy own felicity!
Remote from the bold Eagle,
Tyrant of thy native woods,
Thou hadst naught to fear
From his piercing talons,
Nor from the blundering gun of the thoughtless sportman.
Safe in thy wire castle,
Grimalkin never could annoy thee:
Daily wast thou fed with choicest viands,
By the fair hands of an indulgent mistress;
But, discontented,
Thou wouldst have more liberty.
Too soon, alas! didst thou obtain it;
And wandering, fell
By the merciless fangs of wanton, cruel Ranger.
Learn hence, ye
Who blindly seek more liberty,
Whether subjects, sons, squirrels, or daughters,
That apparent restraint
Is real liberty,
Yielding peace and plenty with security.

At a Court continued and held for Loudon County, November the 12th, 175.

Leven Powell, Complainant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldest son and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceased. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unless he enter his appearance and give security, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree shall be entered against him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the said complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, and published at the door of the Court-house of the said County for two months successively.

C. BINNS, Clerk

At a Court continued and held for Loudoun County, November 13th, 1795.

Thomas Bluicoe, Complainant,
AGAINST
William Reed, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance upon given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. It is ordered that unless he enter his appearance, and give security agreeably to law and the rules of this court, a decree shall be entered against him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the Complainant's bill; and it is further decreed and ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, and published at the door of the Court House of the said County, for two months successively.

Test, C. BINNS, Clk.

At a Court continued and held for Loundoun County, the 11th day of November, 1795.

Francis Adam, Complainant,
VER.
Joel Beach and Charles Eskridge, Defendants. } In Chancery

THE defendant Joel Beach, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to act of Assembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing by affidavit that the said Joel Beach is not an inhabitant of this county, on the motion of the plaintiff by his council. It is ordered that the said defendant, do appear here on the first day of the next March Term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Newspaper, for two months successively, and published at the door of the Court House of this said County.

Test, CHARLES BINNS, Clk.

In pursuance of a decree of the county court of Berkeley will be sold on the second Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Osborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT. } *Com'rs.*

COAL.

3,000 bushels on hand and for sale
By R. HAMILTON.

Mandeville and Jamesson

HAVE for sale at their store on Fairfax street, the following articles, which they will dispose of by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the best quality in casks & bottles:*
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter casks*
Muscovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;
Souchong, Hyson, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyson, Imperial, } *Do. of the best do.*
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, with a variety of pickles and mustard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give sufficient proof of sobriety and honesty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

JUST IMPORTED,
By POMERY & ISABELL,
In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,
A neat Assortment of
Manchester Goods,
Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant assortment of
Gilt & plated, burnished & common Metal Buttons;
Handsome
New Carpeting;
A quantity of
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery:

These, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Season for selling is somewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Cash.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this house, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional supply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL
BEER.

He has also
GRAINS & YEAST
For Sale,
And continues to purchase Barley as usual.

N. B. Hops for sale by the bag or smaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

Lime-ston and Lime wanted.

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wish to purchase Three Thousand Cubic Feet of Lime-stone, each piece to be not less than two feet by four, not less than four inches thick—also a quantity not less than Six Thousand Bushels of good unslacked Lime; to be dalivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one fixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one fixth by the first of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Those who wish to contract for either or both these articles, will please send their proposals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the first Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the sellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR. } Directors at George Town

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new subscription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, Treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pouns per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tin old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bit stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddleboffes, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

FOR SALE

A TRACT of LAND, in Fairfax County, about 11 miles from Alexandria, and 12 or 13 from George-Town, containing 2524 acres; the improvements are a two-story house, with two rooms, a large closet and a passage below, and two rooms and a closet above, a kitchen, dairy, stables, barn, &c.—most of them new; also a mill, very conveniently situated for toll, which may be repaired at a trifling expense. There is an orchard of grafted apple trees, of choice kinds. The quality of this land is tolerably good, about one third of it in wood, and a sufficiency of meadow-land; part of which is well taken in timothy. Being desirous of purchasing other lands, I will sell it at the very moderate price of 55/. per acre.—Three thousand pounds to be paid on the delivery of possession, and for the balance I will give a credit of three years. It is supposed to be unnecessary to be more particular in the description of this tract, as it is expected any one disposed to purchase will view the premises.

RICHARD FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, December 23. 1793.

FOR SALE

A Valuable HOUSE & LOT, in the Town of Alexandria, on the upper corner of Fairfax and Princess Streets. I deem it unnecessary to mention the particulars as those who wish to purchase may know them and be shewn the premises, by applying to Mr. *Edward Ramsay*, in said Town, or to the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, Virginia.

REZIN DUVALL.

December 19, 1795.

Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he expects to leave this place in a short time; and those having claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

BARTIMEUS WHITE,

Who has on hand a general assortment of
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes,
Which will be disposed of cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, December 24, 1795.

The C

ALEXANDRIA-

No. 433.]

PUBL

WIL
AT the Vend
BRANDY in
Sugar in ho
Coffee in Tierces
Mould and dip'd
Madeira Wine,
Cyder,
Nails,
Feather Beds, wi
DRY
without reserve.
RO
Jan. 12.

W
JOINER, CABINE
BEGS leave to inf
menced busines
occupied by Mr. Sw
himself that by an inde
favors of those who m
their commands.
Alexandria, Jan.
N. B. To be rent
that well known stor
and warehouse lately
commodious stable bel
apply to

ST
OUT of the yard
street, a DAR
high, the lower part o
white—he was galde
saddle. Whosoever
him to Messrs. Vowe
rons reward.

A Cook wa
LIBERAL wages
come well recom
preferred.—Enquire o

War
A NEGRO GI
work, and who
honesty and sobriety.
Alexandria, Januar

A Healthy likely
one years of ag
he is put to, and will
the Printer.

Lands for Sal

TO
A TRACT of la
on the Pimote
Church: the Road t
middle of it: there a
bout sixty acres of the
dow. For terms apply

For
The remainder of a l
property of Robert A
town: there has bee
these premises—it wo
gentleman wishing to
public entertainment,
banks of the Potomac

December 17.

TO B
And imm
A Store, Countin
order for the r
stand is equal perhaps
to the subscriber, thre
on King-Street.
Alexandria, Decem

ALL persons
Richard Lee, l
County are requested
adjusted; and all pe
are desired to make p

Loudoun County.

Blank Bills
sale at this office.